

NOW PULL FOR FOX.

Mr. Cleveland Says He Will Act When the Senators Agree.

THEY CAN JOIN HANDS THIS WEEK

Job Vance Says That the Unconditional Repeal Bill Can't Pass.

THE BANKS MUST COME DOWN A PEG

Colonel Oates, of Alabama, States That Mr. Sims Misrepresented Him Again in His Last Card to the Constitution.

Washington, September 24.—(Special.)—Senator Gordon said today that he had no doubt but that Dr. Ames would be appointed postmaster at Atlanta some time this week. The president had told him some time ago that whenever he and Senator Colquitt could agree the appointment would be made. Senator Gordon will see Mr. Bissell tomorrow and urge that the appointment be made at once.

Still another Atlanta man is to be provided for in a federal consularship this week. It is said to be announced any day.

Editor Tom Gibson, of Augusta, is expected here within a few days to get instructions from the state department before leaving for Syria.

Both factions in the senate have agreed to a truce for the present week. There will be nothing but talk-no attempt to vote. In consequence many senators will have town. Several will take advantage of the truce to visit the world's fair.

Where Zeb Vance Stands.

Senator Zeb Vance, of North Carolina, is one of the senators who has the courage of his convictions. He is opposed to the silver senators yielding one iota to the pressure of the administration and republicans. He believes the silver men can defeat unconditional repeal and he believes in preventing the report until the administration agrees to a compromise continuing the use of silver as a money metal.

Senator Vance is one of the most interesting talkers in the senate. In discussing the situation with me today, he said: "I think undoubtedly that this bill will never pass without amendment."

"But the unconditional repeal men have a majority—what are you going to do about that?"

A majority in the last congress wanted to pass the force bill. I believe in the rights of a minority. I can't say that the majority have determined to talk indefinitely, but the longer they talk, the weaker the repeal men are becoming. The banks are very angry and are threatening to give another little squeeze, because the senate is not in a hurry. The longer we are in using a bill, the more pressure is put on the public because the people cannot help but see that the Sherman law had little or nothing to do with the hard times we have gone through, and that prosperity notwithstanding the existence of the Sherman law, is returning and business is resuming all over the country. The pressure is only kept up by a few men. There is no reality in the pretenses they are making."

"Do you believe the free coinage senators can force a compromise?" I asked.

"I do, most emphatically."

"Have they any idea of yielding to the pressure of the administration?"

"No sir. We have no idea of yielding to any pressure of the administration, or to the banks."

"The administration will have to meet you half way?"

"Yes, sir. Mr. Cleveland will have to meet us half way, or else, we will all stay at home. He wants unconditional repeal, and nothing but unconditional repeal. He says we have no idea of yielding to any pressure of the administration, or to the banks."

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house did. Should all the amendments be voted down, they will vote for repeal.

"Do you think you will pass some amendment?"

"Oh, yes. On some one amendment we will have a majority. I am sure of that. The administration senators are weakening."

Senate Only Votes by Unanimous Consent.

Inquiry has been made many times why it is that the senate cannot reach a vote on the repeal bill. It is because the senate acts entirely by unanimous consent. Under its rules there can be no vote as long as any senator desires to discuss a pending question. These same rules have been in force in the senate for a hundred years and that body has always managed to do business under them. Although many times attempts have been made to provide for a previous question in the senate it has all ways failed. The presiding officer of the senate would not exercise extreme power and cut off debate and dilatory motions by refusing to recognize senators; but no presiding officer has ever resorted to this power. Vice President Stevenson will not do it. Therefore, it can readily be seen that no vote can ever be reached in the senate on the repeal bill as long as there are senators who are determined to talk and who will talk indefinitely.

Colonel Oates Replies.

When Colonel Oates, of Alabama, read the second card of Mr. T. J. Sims in Thursday's Constitution, he said:

"He misrepresents me again in charging that my vote was contrary to the democratic platform. He finds fault with me about my vote on one or two propositions, saying that I voted for one to kill off another, 'when the whole thing could have been carried out in one measure.' Why? I went into the silver caucus before the debate began and tried my best to get the friends of silver to make their fight on a bill repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman law; repealing the tax on state bank currency and in favor of free coinage of silver and gold on parity with each other."

"The caucus of the silver men refused to make the fight on the three financial propositions in the platform as I had asked them to do, and thereupon I withdrew from the caucus as they will all testify. They lost ground by putting up one proposition against another. I told them at the time that I would vote for each and every one of these propositions when I got a chance, and I did it."

"His quotation from The Oark Banner that I said in a speech there last year that I would vote for the free coinage of silver is true, but that I said that I would do it on a ratio of 16 to 1 is false. I said that the platform might call for a change of ratio and in the event there was a difference, in order to comply with it, there would have to be a change of ratio, which was a matter of difficulty and ought to be avoided unless absolutely necessary, and I said that yet; but there has been such a change of ratio that, now a change of ratio is of absolutely necessary. Otherwise we can have no free coinage of silver."

"My proposition and votes are perfectly consistent with the platform of the party and the position I have advocated heretofore."

Mr. Sims is a populist agitator and is trying to make a party out of it. The object nearest his heart is to make T. J. Kolb governor of Alabama. He is at liberty to try that as much as he pleases, but he can't make any good democrat in Alabama believe that I have done anything inconsistent with true democracy for patronage or any other purpose. I have had no more patronage than any other member from Alabama that I am aware of. I do whatever I think is right, and no kind of bribery or influence can change me from it; and Sims, if he knew me well and were disposed to tell the truth, would say so."

Why Three Senators Still Are Vacant.

The question is frequently asked since the senate decided against the right to seats in that body of Mantell, of Montana; Beckwith, of Wyoming; and Allen, of Washington, who were appointed to the senate by their respective governors after the several legislatures had adjourned without electing successors to the senators whose terms expired at noon on the 4th day of March last, why the legislatures of these states have not been called in extra session to elect successors.

The answer is simple. The Montana governor is a republican and the legislature has an anti-republican majority, made up of democrats and populists. The legislature in that state failed to elect last winter because one of the democratic candidates refused to retire from the race notwithstanding his inability to command either a majority in the caucus or in the legislature. As the governor is a republican it is evident that he will not call the legislature to assemble for the purpose of electing a senator as long as the majority in that body is anti-republican.

In Wyoming the governor is a democrat. The legislature last winter had an anti-republican majority of two, made up principally of democrats, with a few populists. They failed to elect and the governor appointed Mr. Beckwith. Since the inauguration of President Cleveland, at least two members of the legislature have been appointed to federal offices, and by accepting them have vacated their seats in the legislature. One or two other members have removed from the state and their seats have been vacated. If the legislature were to be called together for the purpose of electing a senator it would be necessary to issue writs of election to these unrepresented districts to fill the vacancies, and it is believed that such elections would result in the choosing of republicans, thus giving them a majority on joint ballot, and consequently the seats. So long as this situation continues it is not probable that the governor of Wyoming will call an extra session of the legislature if he can prevent it.

In the state of Washington, the governor is a republican and the legislature is of the same political faith on joint ballot by some thirty or forty majority. The legislature does not call the legislature together in the winter, however, get into a perfect deadlock over the question of the election of a successor to Allen, whose term expired the 4th of last March. He was a candidate for re-election, but while he had a majority of the republicans with him on joint ballot he could not control a majority of the joint session, and the minority of the republicans absolutely refused to vote for him. The legislature was, therefore, compelled to adjourn without choosing a senator. The governor immediately appointed Mr. Allen his own successor. The governor does not call the legislature together in that state, because he fails to see any signs of the coming together of the factions of his own party, and until this should be done, there could be no election.

These are the political reasons which actuate governors of these states in not calling their respective legislatures together for the purpose of electing successors.

"I think we will win the fight. The very moment that the president sees that he cannot pass this bill unconditionally, then we will see what he will do. As long as he thinks he can do just as he pleases he is going to do nothing. Some of our men, who want an amendment, will probably pursue the same course as members of the

FEVER KILLS ONE.

Two New Cases of Yellow Jack Announced at Brunswick.

ROASTING A REFUGEE DOCTOR.

He Is Reported to Have Said That the City Needs No Aid.

EAGAN'S PAPER STANDS UP TO HIM

The Savannah Press Says It Has Reliable Information to the Effect That There Is Something in the Charges.

Brunswick, Ga., September 24.—Two new cases of yellow fever were reported today, Mrs. J. R. Mullin and daughter, who were reported as suspicious cases yesterday.

One death was reported, J. R. Mullin. Mullin was a good-hearted and genial man and was liked by every one in Brunswick. His death is greatly regretted.

Four cases were reported well and discharged. They are: Charles Sullivan, Charlotte Turner, Mrs. Brock and Ward Lang.

Before the physicians' reports were handed in the health and relief association met in joint session, with full membership of both organizations present.

Dr. Madden Has Been Talking.

On motion of Mr. J. E. Dart, the members unanimously pronounced such statements untrue, and the author unworthy of belief. The officials authorized and requested that the statement be given to the press; that during Brunswick's epidemic, in 1876, Dr. Madden owned a drug store here, but fled when the epidemic was announced, and later, when he learned that his store was the only one that had any quinine left, he wired his clerk to raise the price of quinine to \$5 an ounce; that Dr. Madden fled from Brunswick when the fever was first announced this year, and returned, and when the quarantine was raised was chairman of the indignation meeting that denounced the physicians' statements, local officials, endeavoring by his leadership to incite the people to violent action, acknowledging it was wrong, and when the epidemic was announced fled from Brunswick the second time.

Dr. Madden is an advertiser, president of the Merchants' and Trades' bank, and is thought to have unworldly aspirations.

Thanking the Correspondents.

A motion was made and carried that C. W. Deeming be thanked for his fair and just report to The Constitution and the Associated Press.

A motion was made and unanimously carried amid applause that Mike Eagan, correspondent of The Savannah Press, be excluded from all meetings. A motion was made and unanimously carried that no respectable person claiming to represent The Savannah Press be admitted to meetings and given all information. A telegram dated yesterday to The Savannah Press was read, which stated that The Press and United Press declined to discharge Eagan, as they had a statement from a representative that said Edgar Dart, the canvasser, was a nephew of Jake Dart, and the two organizations were interviewed by Edgar Dart. Jacob Dart denied that he is uncle to Edgar.

Rev. J. A. Thompson expressed his surprise at the attitude of The Savannah Press in upholding Eagan and imputing that the organizations had acted dishonorably. Revs. Ed. Cook and D. Watson Wynn endorsed Dr. Thompson's utterances.

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To Investigate Eagan's Affidavits.

A motion was made and unanimously carried, that a committee consisting of Messrs. Lamb, Cook, Thompson, Hugh Eberhart, Littlefield and Colson from the joint board be appointed to meet tomorrow and thoroughly and personally investigate Eagan's affidavits and furnish the editor of The Press with a full history of them.

Eagan has wired the United States marshal for protection.

Surgeon Murray reports about 180 people at Camp Detention exclusive of officers and help.

Postmaster McBrown and a depleted force of carriers are now running the post office. The assistant postmaster and delivery clerk and some carriers left the city on account of the scare. The postmaster's wife is sick, but he is discharging his duties nobly under the trying circumstances.

Dispatches received today from Connelly, a death of a daughter of J. J. Connelly, a Brunswick merchant, at Eatonton, Ga. The Merchants and Trades' bank has moved from St. Simon's back to the city.

SURGEON MURRAY'S REPORT.

On the various islands, who will return when cold weather sets in. There are about sixty people sick with different diseases. I am busy superintending them all, the guards and other quarantine details; also personally visit patients and give medicine free to all for whom I prescribe. Money help is especially needed. The total cost of the camp up to today are \$8,379.

The following telegram from Surgeon Murray was received today: Surgeon General Wyman: Brunswick, Ga., September 24.—One death today and two cases, the wife and one of the victim. None were taken to the camp today.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Savannah, Ga., September 24.—(Special.) We have information from reliable parties in Brunswick that Egan's action is endorsed by many prominent citizens, notwithstanding the intimidation and the white-washing of the accused by the health board and the relief committee. It seems to become a case of persecution by the authorities and evident spite by Deeming in his reports to his papers. The action of the Brunswick authorities is far from being approved by the public outside their city in several instances of late.

SAVANNAH PRESS.

THE CHOLERA REPORT.

New Cases Reported in Hamburg, St. Petersburg, Paris and Madrid.

Hamburg, September 24.—Seven fresh cases of cholera, two of them fatal, have been reported today. Several others are under observation. The epidemic has been spreading since the first case was reported yesterday in the dock districts. The official total up to Friday evening was fifty-four cases and fifteen deaths.

Paris, September 24.—Five persons died of cholera yesterday in Brest, department of Finistere.

Madrid, September 24.—Eleven fresh cases and eight deaths reported in Ribera, province of Burgos, during twenty-four hours ending at noon today. In the same time there were two fresh cases of cholera and eleven deaths in other cities of the province.

A SAILOR BOARDING HOUSE BLOWN UP

In San Francisco Yesterday and Several Killed and Wounded.

San Francisco, Cal., September 24.—About half past 12 o'clock this morning a terrible explosion, supposed to have been that of a dynamite bomb, occurred at the non-union sailors' boarding house and saloon of Mr. and Mrs. John Curtin, located on Main street, between Folsom and Harrison streets. The explosion was appalling. Curtin's boarding house, which the explosion occurred, was torn to pieces and the buildings on each side of Curtin's house were badly shattered. Five men, who were standing near the spot where the explosion occurred, were buried in the debris, two being killed and three mortally wounded. The scene after the explosion was appalling in the extreme. One man had his face blown off, another his legs, and all of them were completely stripped of their clothing and covered with blood, smoke and cinders. George Holmes, a stevedore, and Brick McGinnis, a non-union sailor, were instantly killed, and their bodies were removed to the morgue. William J. McKinney was badly burned all over the body. Edward Murphy and Charles Owens were terribly lacerated from head to foot. All three were fatally injured. John Curtin, Jr., son of the proprietor of the boarding house, was burned and bruised.

Shortly after the bodies had been removed from the scene of the explosion, three union sailors, John Terrell, James Woods and Terrence Tracey, were arrested on suspicion of having caused the explosion, and were hurried off to jail.

VAN ALLEN'S SPONSORS.

The Administration Exposes Those Who Backed the Ambassador to Italy.

Washington, September 24.—The administration gives out the information that the appointment of James J. Van Allen, of Rhode Island, as ambassador to Italy was recommended by Governor Honer, the member of the democratic national committee for Rhode Island, the two democratic congressmen from the state, Tappan and Page, the delegates from that state to the last democratic state convention, Hon. David S. Baker, Jr., the democratic candidate for governor in 1892 and the other candidates of that party in the last state election, and also by United States Senator Aldrich and other citizens of Rhode Island.

HANDY WITH HIS PISTOL.

Knoxville Has a Deputy Sheriff Who Can't Run but Shoots.

Knoxville, Tenn., September 24.—(Special.)—John Coates, colored, was shot and mortally wounded by Deputy Sheriff Bowman, who was attempting to arrest him. This morning Bowman, in company with Sheriff Coates, went to a shanty near Cumberland Gap depot to arrest Coates upon a charge of feloniously assaulting Pless Cunningham. At the approach of the officers Coates started to run, and after being repeatedly called upon to halt, was fired upon by Deputy Bowman. One of the balls entered the negro's back and he fell. He was taken to the hospital and will die. Coates bore a bad reputation and has been in the last few months guilty of many misdemeanors.

WHO CAN BLAME HIM?

The Clerk of a Broken Hotel Took His Salary Out of the Drawer and Skipped.

Knoxville, Tenn., September 24.—(Special.)—The famous Fox Seasons hotel, at Harrogate, closed its doors tonight. It has been in a receiver's hands for four months, in which time they have spent \$45,000 in receiver's certificates. Eighty persons were thrown out of employment. Chief Clerk Hess left the hotel receivers by paying himself off in full Saturday afternoon and skipping to Kentucky. Officers are after him.

SHOT HIS TENANT.

They Differed About Dividing the Cotton and Now One Is Dead.

Huntsville, Ala., September 24.—(Special.)—Eugene Penny yesterday morning, on his drive, five miles east of this city, shot four times at a tenant, who was named Thomas, a negro share tenant. They had words about dividing the cotton, when Thomas attacked Penny with a stick. Penny came in last night and surrendered to the sheriff, claiming that he acted in self defense. This is believed to be the character of the deceased. His trial takes place tomorrow, and he will be discharged, no doubt.

On the Old Battlefield.

WOOLING BISMARCK.

Emperor William Makes Advances to the Venerable ex-Chancellor.

BUT THE IRON PRINCE HESITATES

He Is Suspicious and Smokes a Few Pipes Over It.

HE IS NOT TO BE CAUGHT NAPPING

Echoes from the Field of Gueda Tell of Blunders Made by the Armies When the Great Review Was Held.

Berlin, September 24.—The arrival of Count Herbert Bismarck and Count Hant-sau, his brother-in-law, in Kissingen today, is not expected to help much in bringing the emperor and Prince Bismarck together. Many hope, however, that influences will prevail and the reconciliation will soon be accomplished.

Emperor Franz Joseph and the king of Saxony have sent to Kissingen sympathetic inquiries after the ex-chancellor's health, and have suggested the desirability that Prince Bismarck make the next advances. The grand duke of Baden and the king of Wurtemberg are waiting with energy to the same end. Still Prince Bismarck holds back, seemingly reluctant to answer the emperor's advances before extorting such homage as no sovereign has ever paid a subject.

Telegrams from Kissingen represent him as circulate and suspicious. He is said to regard the attentions now bestowed on him by crowned heads as too ostentatious. They are suggestive, he thinks, of a plan to extinguish him entirely as a political factor.

He is recovering his strength quite rapidly now and is sensible about being treated as an honored memory. He means to reassert himself as a powerful element in German politics. He is the sentiment on which his son and son-in-law, with others of their circle, rely to keep him on the old line of opposition to the government. It will bitterly disappoint the whole country, regardless of party, if they succeed and the emperor's overtures be rejected.

Praising the Emperor.

The newspapers of all political tendencies praise the emperor for having taken the initiative and agree in hoping that the prince will not deny the nation the pleasure of witnessing the end of the feud between Berlin and Friedrichshagen. The Munich Allgemeine Zeitung, Bismarckian, says: "Germany has not had such a joyful surprise for many years and the people will never forget that the emperor took the first step toward lifting a load from the hearts of all patriots."

The Vorwärts Zeitung makes this comment: "The emperor's action was a necessity. Out of respect for the national reputation, Prince Bismarck should not be allowed to descend into his grave without receiving a mark of sympathy from the emperor. History might have accused Germany of sending Prince Bismarck to the tomb laden with the ingratitude of his fellow countrymen. The emperor has drawn the sting from such a charge."

Operations of this kind might be quoted at any length. They are not calculated to soothe Bismarck's resentment at being treated as a dying man. There is in fact little chance of his submission to the emperor for better or worse, and any plan of reconciliation with this end in view will surely miscarry. If the emperor's kind message should result in soothing the prince in inducing him to moderate the bitterness of his attacks on the government, no more can be expected.

The official newspapers here, however, affect to expect more. The official journals in Austria-Hungary, which were quoted here generally yesterday, also try to affix in advance the stigma of shocking ingratitude to the prince's action in case he should not accept the position of a venerated but worn-out statesman. The Pesther Lloyd says: "If after the emperor's message, Prince Bismarck shows his hostility to the government, it would sink him forever in the estimation of the people."

Approaching a Reconciliation.

In view of this line of comment it is not surprising to find Bismarck's friends cautious whether the approaches to a reconciliation, which are known to have been offered by Chancellor von Caprivi, are not inspired partly by a desire to weaken Bismarck's position by the government's economic policy, as it is about to be developed into the reichstag. According to the last dispatches from Kissingen the text of Bismarck's reply to the emperor's message remains unpublished. Its general tenor is believed to indicate that the efforts to reconcile the two men will be futile.

The Maneuvers at Gueda.

The German correspondents who have arrived from Gueda are an insight into the maneuvers hardly in accordance with the eulogistic telegrams of last week. The United Press special correspondent says that the greatest obstacles were their being opposed to anything like independent reports. The strongest censorship was exercised by the military press bureau, and if a subject of an unpleasant character was found in a correspondent's dispatches he was summoned to Colonel Auspitz, chief of the press bureau, and informed that he must leave out the objectionable passages or give up his passes. Among the incidents thus kept out of print was a block in the maneuvers on the opening day. The commander of the army of the north had developed operations so unfortunately that there was not room to unfold and deploy their whole strength. The army got fixed between the woods and had to retreat eventually without being able to bring forward a division, which was, therefore, condemned to observe in idleness the discomfiting of the others. The retreat was made by confusion to the chagrin of the officers in command.

At another time a line of carriages, containing ministers, ambassadors and many members of the court, got in the way of a regiment of sharpshooters, who were facing a cavalry attack. Emperor Franz Joseph, in a passion, rode up to the officers of the regiment, and shouted: "Remove these carriages instantly."

Emperor William despite his words of praise in public, often found the movement of the troops in formation too slow. Several times he became impatient and to hide his feelings from the Austrian emperor rode off at a furious pace to another part of the field.

Throughout the maneuvers Emperor William was feverishly active. Every night, after all the fatigue of the day, he worked over next 12 o'clock with Counselor von Krieger and Dr. Loewen, editing and writing dispatches to Berlin and reading the correspondence of the day.

Count Munster, German ambassador to France, returned to Paris on Saturday, after several weeks' vacation.

Sir James, the Italian ambassador

to France, will go back to his post tomorrow.

The Austro-Hungarian ambassador to France will start for Paris in October.

The Visit of the Russian Fleet.

Less importance has been attached to the visit of the Russian fleet at Toulon since Baron Mohrheim, the Russian ambassador in Paris, told the committee on fete that the details of the reception of the Russian officers must be left to the French government and himself. Baron Mohrheim also refuses to permit tanks at the press banquet in honor of the officers. This rebuff to the Paris enthusiasts has tickled the Berlin officials and editors, who are chuckling over the tameness of France in submitting to the czar's emblems. The governments of the triple alliance, however, are still watchful as is shown by the return of their ambassadors to their posts of duty in Paris.

The Tariff Conference.

The Russo-German tariff conference will open on December 24, with a fair prospect of reaching an agreement. Germany is ready to concede lower rates on Russian cereals in return for a reduction of the Russian tariff on manufacturers of iron, etc. Immense quantities of grain are piled up at Russian ports, waiting for shipment. Much Russian grain, however, is leaking into Germany by way of Antwerp and Rotterdam. The Odessa dealers are especially eager for the success of the conference.

The Frenchmen, Schules and Daguet, who were arrested as spies on the yacht Insect, off Kiel, will be tried by the supreme court in Leipzig.

On Friday 3,000 Berlin socialists held a meeting to welcome from Vienna, Herr Neukirch.

A court sentenced Herr Cornett, a socialist, to six months' imprisonment for swindling.

ANARCHISTS THROW BOMBS

During a Review of Troops and Try to Kill the Commander.

Barcelona, September 24.—Anarchists tried to kill Captain General Martinez de Campos yesterday with a bomb. There was a review of all the troops in the district early in the morning. Shortly before noon the captain general and his staff took their places on the side of the Leig square, near the middle of the city, across from the main square. A large crowd had gathered near the officers, but as no trouble was thought probable while the military filed the streets, only four guards were at hand to preserve order. The head of the column had hardly passed the captain general when a bomb was thrown from the crowd. It struck near the captain general and exploded with tremendous force. The staff was thrown into confusion and the soldiers broke from the ranks. A few seconds later another bomb came from the crowd. It struck among the staff officers and exploded almost directly under the captain general's horse. The captain general was thrown to the ground and his horse, with his legs shattered, rolled over beside him. The captain general was killed instantly and four others were injured so badly that they were taken to the hospital. The captain general was killed instantly and four others were injured so badly that they were taken to the hospital.

The bomb was thrown by a man who was dressed in a military uniform. He was carrying a bag and a box. He was seen to throw the bomb and then he ran. He was shot by the police and killed. The police were looking for him when he was shot.

The man who threw the bomb was caught by the crowd and delivered to the police. He is said to have confessed that he was an anarchist. He belongs to the gang of anarchists who have caused many explosions here in the past year.

The name of the anarchist who threw the bomb is Pallas. He glories in his deed. He says he intended to kill Martinez de Campos and his whole staff. He will be court-martialed. In his house the police found lists of names of the members of the revolutionary literature. Two men who had lived with him, and evidently had helped to make the bombs, have been arrested. Each of the bombs thrown yesterday was a hollow iron sphere charged with dynamite. All the windows near the scene of the explosion were shattered and large holes were dug in the ground where the bombs struck.

It was learned this evening that General Busto and General Molina, who were with the captain general's staff, received serious injuries. The names of five spectators who were wounded by fragments of the bombs have also been reported. The city is intensely excited and tonight and military patrol the streets.

The Order Revoked.

Madrid, September 24.—News of the attempt to kill Martinez de Campos and his staff was received from Barcelona last night. The order for a grand review of troops here yesterday was revoked. The president was greatly excited. Crowds are awaiting in the streets for the arrival of the latest news. A strict watch is kept by the police on all Madrid anarchists.

AFFAIRS IN BRAZIL

Rumors That Comte de Eu Will Attempt to Leave Once the Emperor's Health Improves.

New York, September 24.—The Red Line steamer Albatross arrived here today from north Brazilian ports. She left Ceara September 21, and para September 22. She was captained by Comte de Eu, a first officer he left Para, cable communication with the south was interrupted. Every one knew that the army and navy were at loggerheads, but no one could give details. The government laid an embargo on all Brazilian boats for several days and a number of seamen following with passengers were detained at Para. Foreign vessels were not interfered with, and the day the Albatross sailed, the embargo was removed from Brazilian ships. There was not much excitement in the capital. Brazil. One gunboat lay in the river, but made no demonstration, although supposed to be in sympathy with the rebels. Indians and negroes predominated in the army and make up the army which is loyal to the present government. There is much grumbling over the high price of merchandise and the depreciation in value of money. This coin, which was worth about 50 cents under Dom Pedro, is now worth only 20 cents. There are many rumors of attempts being made by the Comte de Eu, son-in-law of Dom Pedro, to restore the empire.

WHAT WERE THEY KILLED FOR?

Two Old People Killed and Their House Set on Fire Near Newtown, Pa.

Newtown, Pa., September 24.—An inoffensive old couple, Samuel Righty, aged eighty-four years, and his wife, two years his senior, lived alone on their farm in Northampton township near this place, were foully murdered some time last night. The post-mortem of the deed afterward set fire to the house to cover up his crime.

Early this morning a neighbor discovered that the house of the Rightys was on fire. With the assistance of other neighbors, he extinguished the flames. The bodies of the aged couple were found lying on a bed in a room on the first floor. Mr. Righty's skull had been fractured by a bullet or ax and Mrs. Righty's head and face were cut in several places. Nothing is known as to the motive of the murder, or as to the people were known to be in indigent circumstances. An inquest will be held tomorrow morning.

The Last of the Robbers Captured.

Terre Haute, Ind., September 24.—Passengers on an east-bound Vandalia train bring word that Joe Harding, whose home is in Danville, Ill., the last of the central train robbers, was captured late last night. Unwillingly he was taken to the police station in Danville, where he was held. He was knocked down from behind and overpowered.

Bank Statistics.

Washington, September 24.—Statistics compiled from official data show that from January

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ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 25, 1893.

A Sarcastic Editor.

In The New York Times of Saturday there appears a communication from Mr. F. H. Richardson, of Atlanta, which we take for granted is from the pen of the gifted young gentleman who occupies the editorial chair recently vacated by Secretary Hoke Smith.

There is a certain amount of humor about Editor Richardson's letter that will be appreciated by those who are familiar with his methods. For instance, with a perfectly straight face, he compares those who favor the restoration of silver to its old place as a money standard, with those who a few years ago favored the greenback idea. It is not often, even by way of a sarcastic dig at the goldbugs, that we hear a proposition in favor of hard money classed with what was called "the flat money craze"—a movement that had John Sherman for one of its champions. Editor Richardson knows very well that whatever odor of "financial heresy" may attach to one side or the other of those who are contending for and against the elimination of silver as a standard of value, belongs to those who are advocating for wholly selfish purposes the continuation of gold monometallism instituted by England and accidentally forced on other European nations.

Knowing this, Editor Richardson cannot refrain from his allusion to greenbacks. For, if there ever was a policy invented by man calculated to force upon the people unlimited issues of irredeemable paper, that policy is to be found in gold monometallism as advocated by the bankers and money lenders of Great Britain, and of Wall street and the east. In this country the issue of irredeemable paper will be the result of a reaction against the contraction in currency, in property values and in prices. Editor Richardson goes on to say:

It was distinctly understood, at least in Georgia, that the democratic platform adopted at Chicago last year did not demand the free coinage of silver independently by the United States and at the present ratio. It is impossible to write any such meaning from the section of the platform which refers to the currency, and I never heard of any authorized democratic speaker who took such a position during the last campaign. But there is one thing distinctly announced in the platform, and it is that the democratic party is pledged to the repeal of the Sherman act (that is, its purchasing clause), and no intelligent voter would cast his ballot under a misapprehension on that point.

The sarcastic touches in this are as keen as the point of a rapier. The great subject of international bimetalism was hardly mentioned, even incidentally, in the campaign of 1892. If the voters of Georgia, or those of any other southern state, had been told that the democratic policy of national bimetalism, as old as the government or the party, depended on the attitude and temper of foreign governments—if they had been told that the pledge of free coinage in the Chicago platform depended for its redemption on the consent of the European powers—the democratic campaign would have collapsed at once, and the party itself would have gone to pieces.

The people were told by democratic speakers and editors that the democratic platform meant what it said; that it meant "the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage"—which is free and unlimited coinage and nothing else; and that the ratio between the metals shall be adjusted through international agreement, "or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar in the market and in payment of debts." If the democrats of the south had been told in 1892 that the true interpretation of the financial pledge of the democratic platform meant that the European powers were to dictate our financial legislation or even our financial policy, the campaign would have been so soon done for that nobody would have known what it was begun for.

Editor Richardson's power of sarcasm also shines forth clearly in his allusion to the Sherman law. "But," says he, with an affable smile, "there is one thing distinctly announced in the platform, and it is that the democratic party is pledged to the repeal of the Sherman act (that is, the purchasing clause), and no intelligent voter could have cast his ballot under a misapprehension on that point."

Editor Richardson's artful stroke of putting his own misapprehension in parentheses—"(that is, of the purchasing clause)"—gives buoyancy to his irony. There is not a word in the democratic platform about the purchasing clause of the Sherman law—not one. The act is dealt with as an entirely separate matter, and the phrase "cowardly makeshift," that the party intended and intends that the repeal of the Sherman law shall be accompanied by financial legislation on the line of the pledge of the platform.

The democratic declaration says: "We denounce the republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future, which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal." This is all that the platform says about the Sherman law and there is not a word about the purchasing clause. To repeal the Sherman law in accordance with the demand of the democratic platform, and stop there, would be to dislocate our currency system by demoralizing the coined silver. As it cannot be possible that the party intended to do this, the only reasonable, just and honest interpretation of the platform is that which looks to the complete repeal of the Sherman law by a bill rehabilitating silver in accordance with the party pledge.

We thank Editor Richardson for his timely bits of sarcasm.

A Notable Paper.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat has paid Mr. Sallie Rhett Roman the deserved compliment of publishing the entire text of the paper on "The Great South," read by her before the woman's congress at Chicago.

Mrs. Roman is one of the most brilliant women in New Orleans, and has a wide circle of friends throughout the south. Her essay read at Chicago was a symmetrical and well condensed summary of the south's progress since the war. It is an epitome of our resources and a history of our development for the past quarter of a century. It should be reproduced in every southern handbook issued for the information of the outside world, and it is to be hoped that Mrs. Roman's pen will furnish other papers on the same line.

A Mistaken Contemporary.

The Chicago Tribune, in reply to The Constitution's declaration that the Chicago platform is the authoritative expression of democratic sentiment in regard to state banks, says:

The delegates who came here representing the western democracy did so with no expectation that the state bank bill question would be sprung on them. The matter had not been discussed in the papers or elsewhere. Neither county, district nor state convention had agreed to it. It was not a political issue. The mass of delegates paid no attention to their "endorsement" of that part of the platform which was purely perfunctory. The protests against state bank notes made by eastern and middle state as well as western democrats are good evidence that the majority of the delegates do not know what they were agreeing to when they approved the report which contained that plank.

But what if they did understand and approve of it? Their constituents have disowned a share in every bill that has passed since the Chicago convention. The 25,000,000 people living within 500 miles of Chicago. The officers of the state and the savings banks have a very good idea what their customers want—a much better idea than the Chicago Convention has. They report that state bank issues are not desired, but are opposed. The people of this part of the country handled a good deal of Atlanta money and other Georgia wildcat before the war and have no fond recollections of it. They are not anxious to invest again in counterfeit detectors to watch for busted banks and counterfeit notes, and to submit to a share in every bill that goes through their hands. When the dispirited tone of the failure of a national bank during the recent panic nobody looked to see whether he had one of its notes, for he knew it would be rejected by the government, even if the bank had been closed by the "act." With state bank notes that never was the case. When one of them failed every man would fumble over his bill to see if he had any of its notes, and if he had, would feel that he had lost half his money.

The Atlanta Constitution must understand that the people of the central west are against state bank shysters, and they are determined that their representatives shall vote against them, no matter what plank the Georgians wrung into the democratic platform.

Our contemporary pleads the baby act. When it says that the western delegates did not expect to have the state bank question sprung upon them, and it is mistaken when it says that the question had not been discussed in the papers or elsewhere. State banks have been discussed more or less for the past ten years.

The flings at Atlanta and Georgia wildcat money before the war are the result of misinformation. The regularly chartered state banks of Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana, New York and Massachusetts, issued notes that were as good as gold all over the country, and the same may be said of such banks in the west. The wildcat currency was issued by free banks, and not by regularly chartered state banks. Speaking of the latter class of banks, Senator Voorhees said in a recent speech in the senate that no person could be found who had ever lost a dollar by the failure of one of them.

The trouble is that most of the journalists who are attempting to discuss the state bank question are not familiar with it. They have grown up under another system and have the mistaken idea that the state banks of the past were no better than the irresponsible free banks of Illinois and several other states.

Can Such Things Be?

One fine morning in August last Matthew Manki started on his daily work in a Chicago packing house. He kissed his wife and two children and went off in the best of humor.

During the day Manki was rolling out barrels at the packing house that were ready for shipment. On the floor he saw a little piece of pickled pig's foot. Picking up the tempting morsel, Manki ate it and went on with his work. This was against the rules and the man was sent to the county jail, where he remained four weeks.

The grand jury looked into the case and found that the value of the meat eaten by the prisoner was 1-14 cents. This being the case, the jury refused to find an indictment.

Manki said that he was hungry when he saw the piece of meat, and he had almost unconsciously picked it up and eaten it. A free man at last, he hurried to his little home. But the wife and children had been unable to get along during the month's imprisonment of the husband. The woman had been sent to the insane asylum and the two children had disappeared.

Manki feels that he has been badly treated. He cannot find his little ones and his wife is a lunatic for life. He is under a cloud, and the fact that he

was once in jail will always make it difficult for him to get employment.

The poor fellow is one of the victims of our strange civilization. In his case justice made a mistake, and yet it is hard to point it out. The officer who arrested him, the committing magistrate and the grand jury were not to blame. They simply obeyed the law. The packing company had the right to enforce its rules. And yet there is something wrong somewhere.

Wages Under the Gold Standard.

Mr. Henry Tuckley's new book, "Masses and Classes," is an interesting study of industrial conditions in England.

Wages in England are low, and living is not as cheap as we have been led to believe. A London clerk or salesman does well to get \$250 a year. After many years of service, when he is competent to manage a big city office, he may get as high as \$125 a year, but such salaries are exceptional. Bank clerks get \$100 a year for the first five years, and after that \$450 is the average salary. It is a rare thing to find a bank clerk under thirty-five getting as much as \$750 a year. Paying and receiving tellers get about \$1,000.

It is a common thing to see in the newspapers an advertisement for a desk clerk at \$6.25 a week. Grocery clerks get from \$1.50 to \$5 a week, while dry goods clerks receive from \$200 to \$300 a year.

On the railways conductors get from 75 cents to \$1.38 per day, engineers from 75 cents to \$2, and signalmen from 63 cents to \$1.25. School teachers are poorly paid. They average \$375 a year. A good carpenter is paid about \$7.50 a week, a bricklayer \$8.25, and a machinist \$8.50.

These tollers can buy clothing and some other articles cheaper than they sell in America, but they pay high rent, and meat is so expensive that the average British workman can afford it only twice a week. Flour and fuel are higher than in America. As a rule the workman in England has to be helped by his wife, who follows a trade or picks up odd jobs.

Out in the country a farm laborer receives \$3 a week. He pays 50 cents a week for rent, 50 cents for a fourteen-pound sack of flour, 20 cents for a pound of bacon, and 20 cents for a pound of cheese. His sugar, coffee and tea cost a little under our prices. He buys the poorest quality of clothing and makes a suit last him two years.

Nothing like this has ever been known in our country by even the oldest inhabitant. We refer, of course, to white labor, as it would not be fair to compare the wages of unskilled negro labor with the remuneration of competent white workmen in England.

The book we have quoted from gives a gloomy picture of life under the single gold standard. The honest dollar of our British cousins has enslaved the tolling masses, and their hard lives make it impossible for them to save anything or help their children to rise in the world.

The oppressor of the English money standard will be repeated here if we accept it as a permanent thing. Already, the shrinkage of values and the reduction of wages show us what we are tending. Before we go too far it would be well to study the situation in England.

The republican train robbers in the west will have to be put down.

Tom Reed is not making much fuss in the House. Speaker Crisp took hold of him. Tom is still rattled.

The Valdosta Times advises The Jesup Sentinel to find out what money is and then straightway proceeds to tell its contemporary that money "is coin made of precious metals and stamped with the seal of the government." The definition of money is that it is a medium of exchange—an expression of value. It is a standard of value, but not a measure of value, otherwise a dollar would always buy the same amount or measure of any given article or product.

A little patronage paper says The Constitution has been sending spies abroad. This is a tribute. It is about time for the people to know the true inwardness of the eastern conspiracy against the prosperity of the people.

If Mr. Cleveland will say that supplementary silver legislation will receive his official endorsement the Sherman law can be repealed before the sun goes down to day.

What is needed is a reform of the civil service so that an active democrat can be eligible for office without being able to tell at a moment's notice when and where the battle of Lundy's Lane was fought. What has the battle of Lundy's Lane to do with turning the republican rascals out?

It is worthy of note that Speaker Crisp didn't have to count a quorum to carry on business in the house.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A writer in The Amsterdam Weekblad describes the unfortunate Empress Charlotte, widow of Maximilian and sister of King Leopold II, as she was seen on the recent occasion of the annual procession from the parish church of Mijsselt in the castle of Brussels, where an altar was erected, a chapter read and a blessing pronounced in the open space opposite the empress's rooms. At an open window she appeared kneeling with the queen of the Belgians, the only person who exercises a soothing influence over her distraught brain, and followed the lesson with an open book in hand without once glancing at the crowd assembled beneath the windows.

The Empress Charlotte is a woman of fifty-three, and half of whose life has been spent under the cloud of insanity, that many of the spectators burst into loud sobbing her. Her long white hair enframes a face furrowed deeply with lines of pain and grief, and of a waxen white complexion. Since the fire that twelve years ago burned to the ground her former residence—the castle of Tervuren—the empress of Mexico has lived in loneliness in the castle of Boucloux, only a three hours' drive from Brussels.

The belief in a Chinese Columbus was first allowed by scholars only about fifty years ago. The claim is that a Buddhist priest in the fifth century crossed the Pacific to the continent and returned, making a written report of his discovery. The report still exists. It was translated into French in 1701 by M. de Guignes. It gave a narrative of a voyage eastward by a priest for 20,000 li, where he found a country which he named Fusang. He described the people as black, as well as American plants. The only doubt about the matter is as to the distance meant by 20,000 li. The priest may have reached only some island in the Pacific ocean.

A Montana newspaper man says: "At least 11,000 men have been thrown out of employment in Montana alone, and thousands of those who were without families left the state. The others who have families

are unable to get away, and as they can find no employment, their condition is most pitiable. It is estimated that there are 25,000 destitute families in the silver states which must depend upon charity for subsistence during the coming winter. In order to appreciate how desperate the conditions are in Montana, a bishop has had a statue erected for him, and its prosperity has departed. In 1880 a modern cottage could not be rented unfurnished in Helena for less than \$60 per month. Today the same cottage can be rented furnished for \$20 per month. Montana is a great grazing country. The sheep industry is a big interest there. At present there is no market for wool and sheep are selling for \$1.25 per head which were worth \$3 per head one year ago. The people are discouraged and disheartened. Many of those who are able to leave have gone and there are thousands of others who would go if they had the means. In the city of Great Falls we had a year ago a population of 12,500. Today the population does not exceed 10,000."

Dr. John Paxton, in a late sermon in New York, said that a man must earn a living if he can, beg if he can't earn it, and steal if he can do no better. Editor Covart, of The Sanitary Era, takes exception to these utterances and wants the chief of police to arrest and keep him in custody. Paxton's friends say that he did not mean to have his words taken literally.

M. Zola, in his recent London address on journalism, took the position that anonymity destroyed individuality, endangered intellectual vitality and produced a mediocre and colorless literature. It turns the wielder of the pen into a mere writing machine.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Denver News: So let the silver senators keep up the fight. Their efforts are responded to by affectionate throbings of the people's hearts. Whatever their burdens, whatever their trials they will have borne whatever indignities have been heaped upon them, will all be transformed to blessings for the grand work they will have performed for humanity and the country.

Hartford Post: Cloture is a radical method and yet not unreasonable or new. It has been in vogue in France since the coup d'etat of 1851. Five members may move it. The motion is then put from the chair and only one member may speak in opposition. The majority must vote in favor of the motion to open immediately. Cloture came into prominence in the English house of commons in 1881. During the sessions of 1877-78 the home rule question was the subject of long and heated arguments and the calling for yeas and nays on every question they greatly retarded business. In 1881 they did the same during the discussion of the coercion bills for Ireland.

Springfield Republican: This makes the matter appear more serious—not because Mr. Van Allen himself invites serious attention, but his connection with such an issue in such a way. Was the appointment bought?

New York Advertiser: The astounding character of Van Allen's appointment to Italy is made and reiterated by The New York World, a loyal administration organ, and the incident is too serious to be shrugged over.

The Philadelphia Inquirer: It has only one purpose, the removal of the Tammany influence from the way of Tammany frauds. When that has been swept away the majorities in the city will be whatever the Tammany people demand. The triumph of the criminal element will be complete. That is really the whole question. The republicans know it and will oppose the measure tooth and nail. They will in all probability be defeated, but they will not give up the fight as long as there is a fighting chance for them.

TALK OF GEORGIA TOWNS.

Says The Augusta Evening Herald: "The Savannah river will be the salvation of Georgia for all time to come. The river is dotted with freight-carrying vessels, Augusta's era of true prosperity will be at hand."

The Franklin News says: "The great glut of silver in full blast, and the silver market is daily turning hundreds of bales of cotton into neighboring markets. Franklin should be heard county's market, and it will be when the boats ascend the Chattahoochee."

The Tifton Gazette has this good news of a neighboring county: "There are evidences of thrift and prosperity in every section of Colquitt county. The people are better off than ever, and new and comfortable homes are being built."

The Oglethorpe Echo shows that business is booming in Lexington. It says: "The propitious weather the past week for plowing, planting and marketing has put a new life into the country. The people are smiling at the prospect of a good crop. The weather for a few weeks and we will wonder what has become of the stringency in money markets."

The citizens of Whigham are happy on the way to the Grail says: "We have closely watched Whigham the past few weeks, and can say that her business interests were never on a more solid basis than at present. In the past week business has been good, and the fact that it will be better still later in the fall."

The West Point Herald has this encouraging news: "The old town has got a hustle on her, and business is getting lively. Things are moving all the time. The weather is just what the people need. The stores are full of goods, and the people are buying. Everything is lively all along the line."

SOME GEORGIA STORIES.

Mr. W. W. Pope, of Landsburg, Ga., is the champion snake killer of the state. He writes: "Since 3 o'clock p. m. of Monday last, I have been and helped to be the cause of death to thirty-one rattlesnakes. The following are the details:

"About 4 o'clock p. m. on last Monday, while passing around my plantation, I discovered a large rattlesnake in a hole. While passing a moment, awaiting the occurrence of some plan whereby I might kill the monster, I discovered, not far away, not only one snake, but a pile of snakes which immediately began to run into the den. I began killing the young ones. I succeeded in killing nine before they escaped. I began digging. We went down to the old one and ten young ones, making twenty. The mother measured five feet four inches in length, eleven rattles; the little ones, seventeen inches each and one rattle, making thirty-two feet four inches of snakes with thirty rattles.

"We unearthed ten small ones, with one rattle and a button each, and measuring about nineteen inches in length. The old one measured five feet three inches with six rattles, others supposed to have been broken off while killing her, making twenty-one feet two inches of snakes, with sixteen rattles.

"Thirty-one snakes, fifty-two feet long, with forty rattles."

The Washington Gazette gives this interesting bit of history: "Savannah papers are giving an account of the great storm of 1864. Tradition tells us that in Washington the old brick academy, which then stood on the site of St. Joseph's orphanage, was seriously injured by the storm and in a fine grove of trees around it many were blown down. The manuscript record of the academy commissioners shows that they met to take measures for repairing the house. The mother of Mr. Samuel Barrett was going to school at the academy in 1862 or 1863. They were Rev. Hope Hull, David Meriwether, they married two Wingfield sisters, which puts all the Georgia Bulls on the Wingfield family tree."

The Dahlonega Signal has this local pension item: "There is a man in this county who deserted the country and went over across the line during the war, and he is now a pensioner. He returned after a short sojourn and lay out in the mountains, where he was fed by his wife and children. He had a companion who went with him, returned and was pensioned with him, and now the two are on the Signal."

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JUST FROM GEORGIA.

We hope to be there.

O, the waiting has been weary, and the watching seems in vain.

For the rumble of the wagon and the whistle of the train!

But here's to health, and hope! that we won't be dead and dumb!

To the right halloo! when the good times come!

O, the lane must have a turning that'll lead us to the light.

With a sun that's never clouded and a lot of stars at night!

So, here's to health, and hope! that we'll live to hear the drum

That'll beat in tune to "Dixie," when the good times come!

That Daily Atlanta newspaper in New York is one of the liveliest in the great metropolis. Its editorials are and scintillate.

The Wilkes News is on deck once more. The recent fire only added to its brightness.

Never Mind the People!

'Twill be long ere the season is over. But if, as each spouter allows.

The country is really in clover. It's a pretty good thing for the cows!

Poems on the golden rod will not work in Georgia; we are too much under the golden rod now.

A Mistake in Devil.

"I told you to go to the devil with that bill!" exclaimed the angry editor.

And I, said the good collector, "but the devil said you were owing him, too."

Here's no rhyme, but much reason, from The Jump Sentinel:

"A good many congressmen who drink gold bug bug."

Soon will be statesmen out of a job."

And now, the secret is out: The Washington Gazette says:

Mr. Cleveland has given Tom Gibson, of The Augusta Evening News, a consoling, lest he should come along and also insist on kissing the new baby at the white house."

A Hint to Congress.

If congress would but double-check. The people's hearts would soften;

Why don't they learn that Georgia trick Of voting soon and often?

Samuel McIntire Peck has returned to his plantation in Tuskegee, Ala., after a month's vacation at the north. He will devote the winter to poetry and turkeys.

Had Plenty of Company.

"Here's a little poem," said the poet, "which has never been in print."

"Nothing strange about that," replied the editor; "five hundred just like it in that waste basket there."

Georgia didn't get to the world's fair, but she'll be at the state fair this fall by an overwhelming majority.

And Got There, Too.

The country got tired of waiting. On congress, with bills on the shelf; Unhelped by its lengthy debating. She pitched in to helping herself.

THE PLATFORM IN GEORGIA.

Greensboro Herald-Journal: If the democratic party expects to remain in power, it must redeem its pledges.

Albany Herald: The people don't want any compromises. They want work in the silver mine, and they want it now.

Sparta Isthmianite: According to the organs, the democrat who wants all the pledges of the Chicago platform redeemed is a "sorehead."

The organs are going to find out, before a great while, that about 90 per cent of the democratic masses of Georgia answer to that characterization.

Danielsville Monitor: Democrats in congress should remember that the people expect them to redeem the platform pledges. The financial plank of that platform is now before them, and it finds them divided and badly rattled. They should proceed at once to the work before them, or resign and come home.

TALK ABOUT ATLANTA.

Augusta Herald: Atlanta has taken in West End and now has her eye on Decatur. Atlanta will grow.

Augusta Herald: Atlanta is poking fun at Selma in great style because the Alabama town has quarantined against the Georgia capital.

Savannah Press: Atlanta has shown wonderful ability in handling big conventions. The Christian workers are to meet there soon.

Tallapoosa Journal: Atlanta is still in the lead. A man was held up on Peachtree street by a woman at the point of a pistol, while another woman went through his pockets, taking his money and watch.

Adel News: Atlanta is soon to celebrate her fifteenth anniversary. In the past century she has grown from a little struggling village into one of the principal cities of the south. Atlanta's growth has been phenomenal.

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THE CHURCHES.

Day Was a Pleasant One and the Attendance Large.

SERVICES AT ST. PHILIP'S INTERESTING

Congregation—The Most Interesting Services—Other Church News.

The pastors had well-filled pews yesterday. It was a perfect day and the attendance at the churches was large.

At Trinity Church.

Dr. W. F. Glen, editor of The Western Christian Advocate, preached one of his best sermons at Trinity church at 11 o'clock yesterday. Dr. Glen is a favorable speaker and one of the best theologians and thoroughly grounded on the economic as well as the church aspects of the day.

Dr. Glen took for his text the 30th verse of the 1st chapter of the Acts of the Apostles: "What must I do to be saved?"

"You hear a great deal about live questions, but the question is, 'What must I do to be saved?'"

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SHELBY'S FOIBLES.

He Has a Mania for Negotiating Commercial Paper.

WHICH SUBSEQUENTLY PROVES BAD

Business Men in Athens, Anniston, Milledgeville and Macon Successively Taken in—Shelby Has Friends.

If Mr. W. A. Shelby was left to a free use of his talents, according to the appearance of things, he would soon have about as much bad paper about as the associated banks of Atlanta have in genuine clearing house certificates.

However, this is merely from the surface appearance of things. Mr. Shelby may be able—his friends feel certain that he will be—to explain away the ugly look of circumstances.

Mr. Shelby is a young man of twenty-eight years, of good address, excellent education and fine business qualifications. He is married to a most estimable lady, has a charming home, surrounded by inviting forests in the outskirts of West End, and his business and social standing have heretofore been unquestioned.

A few days ago Mr. Shelby went to the office of Moody & Brewster, real estate and loan men, in the Equitable building, and was introduced to Mr. Moody by Mr. Mitchell Jones, the insurance man. Mr. Jones had known Mr. Shelby for some time and held in common with the general public a good opinion of his moral integrity and business standing.

Mr. Jones introduced Mr. Shelby as a reliable gentleman who wanted a loan on some paper that he had. Mr. Shelby commenced negotiating with Mr. Moody at once. He showed what appeared to be a good acceptance for \$400, given by W. T. Conn & Co., a splendid business firm of Milledgeville. The paper was first class collateral for a loan in the eyes of Mr. Moody and he made a loan of about \$100 on it.

The day following this transaction Mr. Shelby returned to the office of Moody & Brewster with a similar acceptance from A. W. Turner & Co. of Macon. This was for \$100, and as it appeared quite as good as the first one, Mr. Moody took it.

The next day he received a letter from Shelby, dated at Macon asking him to draw a sight draft on him, as he had found since being in Macon that he could discount his paper at an advantage to himself. Mr. Moody's suspicions were aroused and he immediately wrote to the Macon firm where he had obtained the acceptance. It was returned to him stating that no such paper had ever been drawn by them.

The day this letter was received Shelby returned to the city, and Mr. Moody went to him for a settlement. Shelby said a mistake had been made and made good the Turner matter. Mr. Moody then wrote to Conn at Milledgeville, and was informed by return mail that the acceptance was bogus. He again went to Shelby, who obtained the money and made good the amount.

It seems, however, that this is not the full extent of Mr. Shelby's operations. Yesterday a forged draft on Danforth & Willard, tobacco dealers of Augusta, was discovered in the city. This draft was for \$200 and it seems had been negotiated by Shelby to J. B. Tolleson, of the Empire bank, this city. Tolleson, believing it entirely good, negotiated it to Mustin & Co., of Augusta, which firm soon made the discovery that the signature to the paper was counterfeit. It was returned to Mr. Tolleson last night.

Nor is this all; according to the stories that are being told, Mr. Mitchell Jones, who introduced Shelby to Mr. Moody, holds a worthless acceptance from an Athens firm for \$100, which was negotiated to him by Shelby. There are rumors of numerous other transactions of the same nature, but they cannot be traced to any source.

Mr. Shelby could not be seen yesterday to give his side of the story. A reporter called at his home in West End, but he was not at home. The information, written on the half of an envelope, was fastened to the doorbell of his house yesterday that he thought Mr. Shelby had left the city.

YOUNG VANDALS.

They Mutilate and Deface the Property of the Schools.

For some weeks past nearly every school-house in Atlanta has suffered from a species of vandalism of a mysterious and outrageous character. During the night the buildings have been repeatedly entered and books torn and property defaced. The contents of inkstands have been poured on the floors, filthy inscriptions chalked on the walls, and the most revolting and petty depredations committed.

In spite of every effort it seemed impossible to catch the culprits, and the matter was reported to Chief Constable, who detailed several policemen in plain clothes to watch the premises.

Last night a special guard was kept upon the Walker and Crow street schools, which have suffered particularly, and resulted in the arrest of two boys at the former place. The capture was made by Officer Walton, who found the boys in the yard adjoining the building, and gave an satisfactory explanation of their presence and the fact that the door of the school was found unlocked, makes it exceedingly probable that they are the guilty parties, or at least among them.

The names of the boys are George Edwards and John Pearson. They are about half grown, and were formerly pupils of the Walker street school. If they are convicted they will be severely punished as an example.

Felix Assum Recovering.

Felix Assum, the mechanic who was sent to the Grady hospital Saturday night after wandering the streets in a delirious condition all day, has today reached the condition at the time he reached the hospital was such as to indicate a serious case of fever, but it appears to have been largely the result of hunger and exposure. He had been without work four weeks, and for two days before he was taken sick had not eaten.

Take Bromo-Seltzer for Insomnia.

A negro gambling house on Decatur street was raided by the police last night and a crap game found in full blast. Five of the gamblers were gathered in. They gave their names as Jack, John, and John. They were locked up on a charge of gambling and their paraphernalia confiscated.

He Died Suddenly.

Mack Burton, aged twenty-one, who was employed for a short while at The Constitution office, died of typhoid fever yesterday. He was at his work only a few days before his death. His remains were carried back to his home in Merriweather county yesterday afternoon. His parents resided here beside within five minutes after he died.

A MEMORIAL SERVICE—A very impressive memorial service on the death of Judge Haley was held at the Marietta Street Methodist Episcopal church last night. Addresses were delivered by Rev. E. B. Ross, pastor; Dr. Mitchell Jones, and Mr. O. C. Fuller.

GOSSIP OF A DAY.

Two well-known and prominent citizens of Warren were at the Kimball yesterday—Senator Massengale, of Norwood, and Major Charles McGregor, of Warrenton. They are friends personally but are politically opposed. Major McGregor being Tom Watson's right hand man, while "Dose" Massengale is a democrat of the rock-ribbed variety. Both have many friends here and last night they were the center of a group in which politics was the theme discussed.

"How do you fellows in Atlanta like Grover's appointment of your friend Taylor as minister to a white country?" asked the senator.

The responses were prompt and decided, but the language used wouldn't look well in print. McGregor smiled audibly, and went on.

"Tom Watson had occasion to refer to that appointment is a speech the other day," said he, "and unless I am very much mistaken he is likely to refer to it several times in the near future. He was speaking to a big crowd of our country brethren, and getting to this point of his subject he told them you Taylor was. He described the negro and told them of the character of the country to which he is sent."

"And now," he went on, "just suppose some one of you were to go on a trip to Bolivia with your daughters. You would want, perhaps, to introduce your daughters to the leading people there, and as an American citizen you could do this only through the American minister. You go to the office of the American legation, take off your hat and bowing low say, 'Mr. Taylor, permit me to present to you my daughter, Miss Mary Taylor.'"

"Just then the picture was cut short. Out on the edge of the crowd was a big, tall, preposterous-looking fellow leaning against a tree.

"'Great God!' was all he said, but he said it with an emphasis that showed he had daughters at his home. And it wasn't necessary for Tom to say anything more on that subject."

"The democrat down our way," said Senator Massengale, "are with The Constitution, and they are not demanding that the administration live up to the pledges made by the party in its platforms and reiterated in all sincerity by all of us who took the stump once. They are not demanding that the administration live up to the pledges made by the party in its platforms and reiterated in all sincerity by all of us who took the stump once."

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A BALL GAME TODAY

Will Be Played at Brinsbine Park for the Brunswick Sufferers.

BOTH TEAMS ARE WELL EQUIPPED

Al Marshall and His Old Team Will Tackle the Team Which Made Brunswick Their Home During the Season.

Brinsbine park will be thrown open again this afternoon.

One of the most interesting and entertaining games of baseball of the year will be played there.

The game is to be played for the benefit of the Brunswick sufferers, and is to be played by the old Atlanta semi-professional team and the members of the Brunswick club, which took the championship of southwest Georgia and Florida.

Both teams are among the strongest in the south. Some of the professional teams which have been in the south and the game will be worth seeing.

In addition to the game of ball there will be base running, long-distance throwing and foot racing, and each of the contests will be for a handsome prize.

The entire receipts will go to the Brunswick fellow sufferers.

The teams will be:

Atlanta. Position. Brunswick. Shanahan. Catcher. M. Hirsch. Black. Pitcher. Lavette. Craig. First Base. O'Brien. Marshall. Second Base. Robertson. Turner. Short Stop. Anderson. Coppedale. Third Base. Ray. Lacomarino. Left Field. Bartee. Stone. Center Field. Barrett. Howard. Right Field. Brown. Admission, 25 cents; no extra charge for grand stand. Ladies and children, 10 cents.

CAPTAIN SORCHO'S

Challenge to Swimmers and Oarsmen Open to All Comers.

Captain Sorcho challenges any swimmer for a race from one to five miles for \$100 to \$500 a side. Also any five men for five mile race, allowing a fresh swimmer for every mile, for \$300 a side. Also any four men for a mile race allowing a fresh swimmer for every fourth of a mile, for \$250 a side. Captain Sorcho challenges any oarsman to catch him in fifteen minutes, allowing a boat of any one to be used while he navigates in his suit for any amount from \$100 up.

The captain's opinions are backed with money and those thinking differently can be accommodated by calling at Mr. T. B. Felder, Jr.'s, office, Inman building, Broad street.

Captain Sorcho will use his rubber life-saving suit on all occasions.

His audience was very large, as usual, at Grant park Saturday last, in spite of the rain, to see his wonderful and amusing performance.

He will soon open with new features, which will include a number of Atlanta's best swimmers and oarsmen. There will be boat and swimming racing for the championship of Atlanta.

Captain Sorcho will present the winners with a fine medal for each race. The medal will be on exhibition in some prominent window in the city. In the near future Captain Sorcho will have a number of racing shells built for him for the purpose. There will be no one but young gentlemen who are residents of Atlanta, allowed in these races. The parties who wish to enter for the same will send their name and address to Captain Sorcho, city.

"I am not a baseball magnate, but I love the game and hope it will be revived in the south next season," remarked Mr. J. M. Vaders, of Memphis, who was talking to some friends at the Aragon. "I have my own ideas as to what ought to be done," he continued. "I am not exactly a 'fan,' and I believe my ideas are practical."

"In the first place," said he, "no 'fan' should be admitted that is not self-sustaining. The proper thing is to pay the visiting club a guarantee and let the home club get the benefit of her own players. Then stick to a limit of not to exceed \$1,000 a month. The only way to do this is for the league to make men, boys, and girls, which are built for the million man. There is absolutely no other way to keep down salaries. There should be a single season and there should be no selling of players before its end."

"What cities would be best? There are seven cities in the south that can support their own teams. These are Charleston, Savannah, Atlanta, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile. To complete the eight club league I would like to add Augusta, which ever would pay best. That league would live and would give good ball to the people of the south."

A highly entertaining fellow is Mr. W. P. Gross, the manager of Rose and Charles Coghlan, who is in Atlanta competing arrangements for the southern tour of his company. Mr. Gross is a great traveler, and has just published a highly interesting book on "A Three Months Tour of Europe on Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars." In this he gives facts that are very valuable to people contemplating a short tour abroad.

"I have seen a good deal of the world," said Mr. Gross yesterday, "but one of the most unique experiences I ever had, and one of the pleasantest, was in Pennsylvania this summer. I had some time on my hands, so I went to a summer school conducted by some outmost Philadelphia professors. I went to pursue my studies in English literature and in French; but after I got there I blossomed out into a professor myself. The students there were almost all of them school teachers—it was a sort of normal school, as it were. Well, a number of them wanted to study German, and as one of the professors knew I was sort of a German scholar, I was asked to conduct this branch of the school. I never had any idea that I could do the German or anything else, but I enjoyed the experience and succeeded at it well enough to receive an offer of a professorship in a Philadelphia institution of high standing. Yes, that was one of the pleasantest experiences of my life."

The appointment of Mr. John T. Gorman as postmaster of Opelika, Ala., given general satisfaction there. A better and more satisfactory appointment could not have been made.

Mr. Gorman is an uncompromising democrat and as chairman of the democratic executive committee of Lee county, Alabama, has done valuable service for the party. He is a young man who possesses every qualification for the duties of the office with marked ability. He is the Opelika correspondent of The Constitution and the West Point correspondent of the West Point railroad.

Revival Meeting.

Rev. J. L. Morrill, of Cartersville, is having wonderful success here conducting a revival meeting at the Methodist Episcopal church. His sermon on last Wednesday night on the "Judgment Day," made men quake and tremble.



for Clothes this season We have provided for

**Diamonds,
Watches,
Solid Silver,
Bridal Presents,
Engraving Wedding
Invitations.
J. P. STEVENS & Bro.,
47 Whitehall street.**

**the
busy
b's.**

"b & b."

of course they're busy, why shouldn't they be? You want your money's worth—they give you that and more. The best "dollar a quart" whisky on earth, "cleveland club rye," absolutely pure, seven years old.

blethenthal & bickart.

"b. & b."

whiskies, etcetra, marietta and forsyth. at the new bridge.
"canadian club."
"schlitz beer, genuine."
"four aces whisky."

We are the only manufacturers in Georgia making a specialty of Wood Mantels.

We manufacture the Mantels we offer for sale.

We employ (now) thirty men. We might employ 75 if — patronize home industries.

**MAY MANTEL CO.,
115, 117, 119 West Mitchell St.,
Atlanta, Ga.**

20 Years of marvelous success in the treatment of MEN and WOMEN.

**Dr. W. W. Bowes
ATLANTA, GA.,
SPECIALIST IN
Chronic, Nervous, Blood
and Skin Diseases.**

VARIICOLE and Hydrocele permanent-ly cured in every case.
NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, despondency, effects of bad habits.
STERILITY, IMPOTENCE.—Those desiring to marry, but are physically incapacitated, quickly restored.
Blood and skin diseases, Syphilis and its effects, Ulcers and Sores.
Erysipelas, Kidney and Bladder trouble.
Enlarged Prostate.
Prothral Stricture permanently cured without cutting or caustics, at home, with no interruption of business.
Send 6c. in stamps for book and question list. Best of business references furnished. Address **Dr. W. W. Bowes, 24 Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.**

For the Cash.

We are now offering all styles vehicles at lower prices than ever before.

SEE HERE!

Road Carts \$10.50 and upward.
One-Horse Wagon \$27.50 and upward.
Buggies \$37.50 and upward.
HARNESS OUR SPECIALTY.

"FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED."

Standard Wagon Co.,

"AROUND THE POSTOFFICE."

JAMES E. HICKEY,

DEALER IN

Fine Vehicles and Harness

Horse and Dray Covers,

No. 27 WEST ALABAMA STREET.

Full line of Horse Blankets and Fur and Plush Robes.

Telephone 783.
aug20—ly 1st col 5p

I desire to inform my friends that I have

REMOVED

—TO—

No. 9 West Alabama St.

Between Whitehall and Broad Streets,

Where I have a New Stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which I am prepared to make up in the best workmanship.

SATZKY, the Tailor.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in Atlanta, Ga., postoffice unclaimed, September 25, 1906. Persons calling will please say "advertised," and give date. One cent must be paid on each advertised letter.

Ladies' List.
A.—Miss Daisy Allison, 164 Cain street;
Miss Ann Adams.
B.—Miss Hester, Benet, 32 John.
C.—Mrs. Lizzie Couvard; Miss Sally Cardy, 121 Johnson; Miss Susie Craion, 80 Maple.
D.—Miss Fields, 108 Houston; Mrs. Fannie Burr; Miss Lucy Baker, 88 Loyd.
E.—Miss Sallie Gibbs, 63 Peachtree.
F.—Mrs. Eva Holmes, 106 Chapel street.
G.—Mrs. Mattie Johnson, 115 McDaniel; Miss Jennie Johnson, 10 Marcy street; Mrs. Jane Jones; Mrs. Mary Jones, 404 Pryor, care Alice Strickland; Mrs. Mitt Johnson, 20 Cedar; Miss Mattie Johnson, care Mrs. P. B. S. Reed, box 184.
H.—Miss Margaret Murphy, 450 South Main.
I.—Mrs. T. J. Neville, 21 Logan; Miss Lizzie G. Neary, 820 Jefferson.
J.—Mrs. Frances Parker, 10 Old Weate street; Miss Emma Perry; Mrs. William Pratt, care William Johnson, 109 Peters.
K.—Mrs. H. L. Rockwell, 294 Forestry; Miss Mary P. Russell; Miss Mamie Reed, 11 West Hunter.
L.—Mrs. Fannie Stokins, 28 Jones; Miss Ella Sims; Mrs. Laura Simmons, 214 Peachtree; Mrs. Mattie Strickland, No. 10; Mrs. R. J. Stevenson; Miss Ada Sheffelle, 100 Forsyth street; Mrs. Anna Speed, 363 South Forsyth.
M.—Miss Fannie Watters; Miss Eddie Williams, 380 East Hunter; Mrs. Gracie Williams, 407 Trenton; Lowina Washington; Miss Nettle Mary Well; Miss U. H. Wilson, 113 Vine.

Gentlemen's List.
B.—B. L. Brennan, Whitehall street; Ira Bradshaw, 2 Ellis; Erroy Hunter, 49 Shade street; L. C. Bates; R. A. Baker; Sias Barber, West End; William Barbee; W. H. Boyles & Co.
C.—Charles C. Cox.
D.—C. E. W. Dobbs; James Drisco, 11 South Main.
E.—Louis Fletcher.
F.—J. F. Glover; Robert Gilchrist; T. R. Graham.
G.—D. H. Honeycutt; Dock Holbrook, 92 Butler; Ollie Herington.
H.—George Johnson, 146 East Baker; Mack Jackson, care Rosa Williams, 17 Martin; W. D. Jones.
I.—Joseph Kynow, 215 Frazer.
L.—C. W. Long, box 306; George T. Lawson.
M.—Alice Morgan; William C. Morgan; Eddie Morris, 709 West Mitchell; J. G. Materna, care J. M. Moore; Dr. L. M. Mann, 22 1/2 West Mitchell; Peter R. Mamed; Elbert McWhorter; Rev. W. F. McEwen.
O.—H. P. O'Neil, care Mack & Rawson; Mrs. E. L. Osline.
P.—G. D. Parker; Major T. G. Pulliam, 43 Mitchell; T. P. Page.
R.—B. Rayburn, 38 Sias Ransom; Albert Robinson, South street; E. B. Reed; Harvey Russell; John Peterson.
S.—Edward Smith, 106 Luckie; A. J. Stone; R. M. Suber; Elmer G. Sander; blacksmith; H. J. Simonton; William Harrison Simonton, West End.
T.—James H. Thompson.
V.—Henry Vanzant, 23 Main; Mason Vanzant.
W.—E. J. Walton, 2; Dr. R. L. Wolcott, 95 box, 150 Whitehall.
Y.—Henry Young.

Miscellaneous.
Brooks & Brooks; Baum & Uman; Shelton & Son.
To insure prompt delivery have mail directed to street and number.
J. R. LEWIS, Postmaster.
E. F. BLODGETT, Superintendent.

Salt rheum, with its attendant itching and burning, is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many who were formerly severe sufferers have reason to thank "the peculiar medicine" for cures effected.

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• Two Daily Trains •
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• World's Fair •
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• E. T. V. & G. •
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When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

MEETING NOTICE.
A regular convocation of Mount Zion chapter, No. 16, Royal Arch Masons, will be held in Masonic hall, old Capitol building, at 7:30 o'clock sharp, this Monday, evening. Work in the most excellent and standard Arch degrees. Companions qualified are fraternally invited to attend. Take the elevator at the Forsyth street entrance.
**JAMES MAYSON, E. High Priest,
Z. B. MOON, Secretary.**

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—To the Superior Court of said County: The petition of Frank M. Potts, Henry Potts and Joseph Thompson, all of said county and state, respectfully shows that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of engaging in the business, wholesale and retail, of buying and selling liquor, wines, beer, ale, porters, cigars and tobacco and rectifying liquors and distilling same and doing a general house business under the name of "POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR COMPANY," the privilege of increasing said capital stock to \$250,000.
Your petitioners pray authority to govern themselves by such by-laws as they may deem proper to make not in conflict with the laws of this state.
The capital stock, \$50,000, will be paid in either in money or property before your petitioners commence business.
Wherefore, your petitioners pray that an order be passed declaring them incorporated for the full term of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of said term under the name aforesaid, with all the powers and privileges incident to incorporation and with all the powers and privileges herein prayed for.
PAYNE & TVE,
Attorneys for Petitioners.
STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON.—I, G. H. Tanner, clerk of the superior court of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the files of said court of the application for charter to the "POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR COMPANY."
Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this 24 day of September, 1906.
G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court, Fulton County, Georgia.
sep 4-4t mon

FOR RENT
Several nice rooms on second floor of Constitution building. Can be made into a suite of offices or changed to suit desirable tenant. Apply at Constitution business office.

NOTICE OF LEGISLATION.
Notice is hereby given that the coming session of the general assembly will be asked to pass an act extending the corporate limits of Atlanta so as to take in, and annex, the town of West End, and for other purposes.
Sep 23-30d

NOTICE.
Is hereby given of intention to introduce at the next session of the general assembly of Georgia a bill entitled: An act to amend an act establishing a new charter for the city of Atlanta, approved February 28, 1874, and the several acts amendatory thereof, so as to authorize and empower the mayor and general council to constitute and appoint the tax collector of Fulton county to the office of registrar of said city; to require him to perform the duties of said office when so appointed; to authorize the said mayor and general council to fix the compensation for said services and to fix the time when this amendment shall take effect.
Sep 23-30d

Atlanta Green Trees,
Plants, shrubbery, roses, etc., of best varieties, specially suited to this climate, can be obtained at the
ATLANTA NURSERIES
Plants first-class. Prices very low. Send for catalogue or call on
W. D. BEATTIE, 508 Equitable Building.

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The correct things always—Perfection in fit—superiority of make—individuality and originality—Style counts more than price—Exclusive designs in Fall and Winter novelties—Let us show you them—Fit—elegance—durability—Handsome Suits—exquisite in shape and unsurpassed in finish—Latest effects—choicest fashions—the finest Clothing—Hats and Furnishings in the world—
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(Entrance, Whitehall or Broad.)

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DO YOU VALUE LIFE?" THEN USE
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Of Fine Furniture.**

THE JOHN NEAL STOCK, Nos. 16 to 20 North Broad Street, at auction, beginning Monday Sept. 25, at 10 a. m., and continuing until closed out. Must sell everything for what it will bring in cash. By order of the Court.
Fine Sideboards, Dining Tables, Parlor and Bedroom Suites, Chairs, Hall Racks, Toilet Sets, fancy articles and a fine stock of new Furniture.
W. R. WARE, Receiver.

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Tinware Manufacturers and Sheet Metal Workers.**

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Tin Plate, Solder, Pig and Bar Tin, Pig and Bar Lead, Ingot Copper, Antimony, Spelter, Long Eave Gutter, Conductor Pipe.
Galvanized Sheet Iron, Black Sheet Iron, Russia Sheet Iron, Flashed Sheet Iron, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Copper, Spelter, Tinners' Trimmings, Tinners' Tools and Machines.
Pleced Tinware, Stamped Tinware, Japanned Tinware, Galvanized Ironware, Agate and Granite ware, Stoves, Stove Furniture, Grates and House Furnishing goods generally

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**RECEIVER'S SALE
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PORTER BROS. Entire Stock**
of Shoes, Hats, Caps and Umbrellas by order of court.
Doors open Saturday morning, September 16, 1906.
Men's, women's, boys', youths', misses, and children's Shoes, Slippers, etc., at your own price.
New stock, fine goods and must be sold under order of court. Come early and get your choice. Sale from day to day.
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POTTS & POTTS,
32 PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA, GA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FINE WISKIES, WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.**

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A Full Line of **LEATHER NOVELTIES.**
A **BONA FIDE REDUCTION OF
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CALENDARS—Large stock of highly colored and artistic calendars on hand, cheap.
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Wholesale and Retail Shipper and Dealer in
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\$3.75 PER TON.**
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ATLANTA, GA.;
ELEVATORS
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MACHINERY, TOOLS AND SUPPLIES!
We offer the following Metal-Working and Wood-Working Machinery at very low prices.
1 new 16"x6" Bed (F. E. Reed) Engine Lathe.
1 new 11"x5" Bed (F. E. Reed) Engine Lathe.
1 new 10"x4" Bed (F. E. Reed) Foot Power Lathe.
1 new 13"x5" Bed (Barnes) Foot Power Lathe.
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20 Power Drill Presses, assorted sizes, from 20" to 36" with hand feed and back geared and power feed.
A full line of (Barnes) Foot-Power, Wood-Working Machinery, such as Lathes, Scroll Saws, Mortising and Tennoning Machines, Formers, Circular, Rip and Cross-Cut Machines, Etc.
18" Hand Jointer (Herbert Baker's).
12 Spindle Wood-Working Shaper (Rowley and Hermance).
136" Band Saw, Iron Table.
136" Re-Saw, second hand.
A lot of second-hand Wood Split Pulleys, Hangers, Boreas, Belting, Etc.
12 H. P. Vertical Engine (Willard's).
12 H. P. Vertical Engine (Barnes).
14 H. P. Vertical Engine and 6 H. P. Boiler combined (Dutton's).
We have also a large stock of Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods, Belt-Ing, Packing, Hose and general supplies, which we offer at low prices. Write for full description and we will quote best prices.
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AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.**

**VOL. XX
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